

TRYING TO MAKE CAPITAL OF "CONSERVATIVE" "OR" "CONSERVATIVE."

As we are the organ of no man in particular, we are under no necessity of devoting any more space to political controversy than may comport with our own views of what is right and fitting at the present time. These views, as well as our own personal feelings, lead us to pursue our own course without taking part in newspaper squabbles, or filling our paper with electioneering appeals. Waiving, for the sake of harmony, all reference to the party issues that had formerly divided our people, steadily eschewing all appeals to the party whose principles we so long advocated and for whose success we so long labored, and of course making no appeals for that party, it can hardly be supposed that we are going to permit ourselves to become excited partisans in any canvass between W. W. Holden and Z. B. Vance personally. Governor Vance has never been with us in his life, and he is not now, even at this time when all former differences ought to be forgotten, he could not forbear in his Wilkesboro' speech from making certain unkind and uncalled for allusions to a portion of his fellow-citizens whom he chose to single out as secessionists. Habits of mind and of talking, long indulged in, are, perhaps, hard to get rid of, but we say now, as we said substantially, if not in the same words, when his speech came out, that this had better have been omitted from a speech made by the Governor of the State, at a time like this, when all should be together. But, as we have said more than once, we are willing to overlook this; we care very little for it; we seek no favors and we expect none. We are willing to support Governor Vance, for reasons satisfactory to ourselves, and, we think, to a majority of the people of the State. These reasons have been fully set forth in the columns of this paper and in the resolutions adopted by a meeting held some time ago in this County.

Mr. Holden differs from Gov. Vance in that he has been with us, at one time, and is now against us. This may be readily accounted for by recollecting that Mr. Holden has been at one time or another with every party in the State. Having boxed the political compass there is no man and no party that he has not by turns praised or derided. These facts are too well known to every man who knows anything of the politics of North Carolina to require any proof at this late date. They are patent to all, and save us the trouble of going into any history of a politician who has been Whig, Democrat, Secessionist, and is now the bitterest denouncer of those who, because they agree with the doctrine he once professed and taught, are now stigmatized by him as "destructives," dangerous men, persons of pernicious views, as his present organ, the Raleigh Progress elegantly remarks. Much, very much, of the unparliamentary and unbecoming in this State lies at Mr. Holden's door. He has now put the finishing stroke to the work, at the same time that he has rendered clear the disinterested character of his motives, by announcing himself a candidate for Governor. We cannot support Mr. Holden. We cannot do otherwise than oppose one who has shown himself so apt and so eager an architect of ruin; who, however faithful to parties and professions, has shown himself so consistently and persistently, and it does seem to us, so unscrupulously devoted to the promotion of his own personal ends.

But we have dwelt longer upon these things than we intended to do. Our main object in commencing this article, and but for which it would not have been commenced at all, was to notice some of the random and unfounded assertions in which the Raleigh Progress, Mr. Holden's present organ, daily indulges itself. The Progress tries to forward the prospects of its candidate and to injure those of Governor Vance by endeavoring to create a prejudice against the latter, because certain persons and papers are willing to support him, and to strengthen this prejudice by a tributing to such persons and papers sundry obnoxious views. We, quiet as we have been, seldom as we have referred to this canvass, little part as we have taken in it, find ourselves daily paraded as a sort of bogey to scare people off from the support of Governor Vance. We will notice one or two of these tricks.

The Progress of the 19th, commenting upon an extract from the Raleigh Conservative, a new paper which we have not seen and know nothing about, talks of "that small portion of our people who favor the subversion of all civil authority and the supremacy of military rule, led by such papers as the Confederate, Wilmington Journal, State Journal and the Fayetteville Observer." The other papers named are abundantly able to speak for themselves. For ourselves we will simply say that the assertion is wholly gratuitous and unfounded. We favor no such thing, and never have favored it, and never expect to favor it.

Again, in its issue of the 20th the Progress says that this paper, along with the others named, "advocates the 'last man and the last dollar' in a war that is to be continued till Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri are redeemed, though half the women and children of the land die by starvation and the 'last man,' literally, fall in the struggle." Where does the Progress get its warrant for this assertion? Not in our paper certainly. We would like to see Maryland with us. We know that many of our people are devoted to the cause of the South, but we know that Maryland is not a Confederate State and may never be, and we have said so. The Confederacy is not bound to Maryland since Maryland is not bound to the Confederacy. We are not yet ready to abandon the gallant men of Kentucky, Tennessee and Missouri, who have made so many sacrifices for our cause, who have left home and fortune to follow our arms, and are now standing, between the ruthless foe and the homes of the more fortunately situated States of the Confederacy. We would not abandon them if we could, and we could not abandon them if we would. We would occupy an honorable position to buy money for ourselves by the sacrifice of those who have borne with our people the brunt of the battle; who, as most exposed, have suffered most, and who, for their devotion to the cause they have espoused, are exiles from their homes—too often penniless exiles? Shall we come with their heads upon a charger?

But Lincoln goes for all. There is no question of boundaries. Raleigh must be as Nashville. Wilmington must share the fate of Norfolk and of New-Berlin. North Carolina must be governed by a military satrap before Lincoln is satisfied. To talk about giving up the border States, is now simply to propose an act of gratuitous bad faith—to meet a contemptuous repulse from Lincoln, to earn the scorn of the whole world, and to drive off from our ranks thousands of our best and bravest soldiers. We confess that we are not prepared to advocate this, or to think well of the course of those who do.

Talking about the "last man and the last dollar," we would take the liberty of reminding the Progress, et al. *et cetera*, that that expression is not ours, and has never been used by us. It originated, so far as this State is concerned, with the Standard newspaper, edited by the candidate for Governor nominated by himself and supported by the Progress.

The Progress need not be excited about our holding out false signals. We set up for no organ of the "Conservative" or any other party. Our course is determined by higher considerations, and we desire to be

claptraps as mere party appeals. The Progress "appeals to all true Conservatives" to stand to their colors and be not deceived by false signals." Governor Vance used to be praised up as the man who bore these colors. Why not now? We suppose it is not so self-sufficient who assert their prerogative to "kill and make alive." But they can settle that among themselves. Governor Vance, as we have said often before, is not our candidate. We accept him now, under the circumstances, that is all. If he and his former Holdenite backers fall out, we of that portion of the people whom they have both denounced, may learn something that will amuse us, and all the people of the State find something that may be well for them to remember.

But Gov. Vance has got his peculiar organ at Raleigh—the Conservative. That will play his tunes—the Progress is now busy sounding Mr. Holden's praises, and in the early part of May that candidate can blow his own trumpet through the Standard. They all call themselves Conservatives. They are a happy family. They dwell together in unity. Their mutual admiration is remarkable, and in exhibition refreshing. We think the ring may be left free for the combatants. For the present we turn our attention to that waged by our gallant troops against the common enemy. It possesses a higher interest for us than can centre in any political squabble.

The Plymouth Affair.
We have received few additional details from the scene of our recent triumph at Plymouth.
Our loss in killed and wounded is not large, considering the magnitude of the enterprise, but, as might have been looked for from the character of the conflict, the works having been stormed, a large proportion of the wounds are of a very desperate character. When a place is taken by storm, and there is resistance, as there was in this case, the fighting is done hand to hand, guns are fired at a trifling distance and the wounds inflicted are in most cases serious, if not mortal.

We learn that some of our wounded, who have been brought to Wilson, bear evidence of the desperate character of the struggle while it lasted. They are wounded in almost every imaginable way, and but few of their hurts can be called "slight."

The Seventh District.
An election was held in this district on Thursday last, the 21st instant, for a member of Congress to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Mr. CHRISTIAN, member elect. The leading candidates, between whom the real contest was made, were General LEACH, of Davidson, and Mr. FORSTER, of Randolph.
The returns, so far, are too few to enable us to judge of the result. But our own impression is that General LEACH has been elected. If it is recollected that this is the district that gave Mr. SAM. CHRISTIAN fifteen hundred majority over Mr. ASHE, no surprise will be felt.

Our Iron-Clads.
We learn that the naval portion of the expedition against Plymouth was under the direction of Commander COOK, who was on board the iron-clad. Commander JAMES TAYLOR WOOD had charge of the fleet of launches, etc. Commander WOOD holds the military rank of Colonel, as being a member of the President's staff.

The results of the expedition against Plymouth show us what might be done with our iron-clads, if they could only get out, and add to our regret at seeing them lying there prisoners, as effectually blockaded by their own draught of water as they could be by the whole navy of the United States. During their progress the Navy Department was importuned to permit such a modification of their plans as would reduce their draught so as to enable them to cross the bar, but all in vain; the original plan was persisted in and the result is before us. They could have been made two feet lighter and then would have barely gone over; as the thing now stands it is useless to talk about any such thing. We suppose regrets are useless, but we can hardly help indulging in them.

YANKEE NAVY.—WHAT IS IT FOR?
The Yankees brag hugely of their extensive navy, and it must be confessed that after due allowance has been made for their habitual exaggeration, the fact still remains that they have made and are still making huge efforts towards the creation of a powerful navy. It is true that many of the vessels that go to swell their list up to over six hundred are simply trading steamers bought, fitted out and armed as gunboats;—Some of the blockade running steamers captured off this port have been put to this use.

But apart from this, the Yankee government has been going on constructing a class of vessels that can be of little or no service as blockaders, and which cannot cross the shallow bars of our Southern ports. The monitors that they have built for this purpose have been found inefficient as against the forts at Charleston, and have virtually abandoned that job.

For what purpose are the Yankees constructing heavy sea-going war ships—ponderous iron-clads drawing more water than even Pensacola or Port Royal will admit? It can hardly be that they think of using them against the South. For that service they are manifestly unfitted. They cannot enter Southern harbors, they are not fitted to act as blockade runners. The Confederacy has no mercantile marine, and the few national vessels she has at sea can never be overhauled or taken by slow and heavy warships, whether armoured or not.

Their vast naval preparations must be made in view of the contingencies of war with some great maritime power; some European power, and as there are in truth only two great maritime powers in Europe—England and France, the matter becomes narrowed down to one or the other of these. We leave Russia out of the question, since that despotism seems to be the natural ally of the despotism established in the Northern section of what was the United States, and because also, that Russia, although possessing a pretty large fleet, is far from being a formidable naval power.

What time may reveal we are unable to say, but the speck of war which promises soonest to grow into something threatening to the LINCOLN government begins to make its appearance in the direction of France.—The Mexican complication is not without elements of danger to the Yankees and of hope to us. But this, we must always bear in mind, is in the future. It will not do for us to depend upon it now. And under any circumstances we must not forget that whatever course LINCOLN may take, he will be actuated in that regard by considerations of policy alone, and not by any regard for our interests, and that the Yankees, however much they may chafe at the present, will stop at no concession necessary to avoid a collision with France while any hope remains of being able to subjugate the South. After they have done that, they flatter themselves that they will be able to settle accounts with LINCOLN and sundry other potentates and powers. Perhaps so. We shall see what we shall see.

THE WHEAT CROP.—We were pleased to learn on Wednesday evening, from a gentleman recently from Rowan county, that the prospects of the wheat crop in the West have greatly improved within the last few weeks, especially within the last two or three weeks. Along in March it looked as if the chances for more than a third or quarter crop were very slim, but so astonishingly has the wheat "come out" since that the prospect is very fair, and becoming every day fairer, for a full average yield. Wheat fields that appeared to be gone have taken a start and improved amazingly. This is good news.

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A GLORIOUS ACHIEVEMENT IN NORTH CAROLINA!!

We have the pleasure of communicating to our readers the gratifying intelligence that a combined land and water attack made this week upon the Yankees at Plymouth in this State, by our forces under General HAYS and Commander COOK, has been completely successful, resulting in the capture of the place, with its garrison, 30 pieces of artillery, stores and supplies of all kinds. Two Yankee gunboats were sunk and one small steamer captured. The number of prisoners is two thousand five hundred (2,500). The place was taken by storm.

The Yankee troops at Plymouth were under the command of Brigadier General WESSLES an old army officer, along with his command, was made prisoner. He is about now an unwilling prisoner, and cannot state the amount of killed and wounded on either side. Ours, we have heard reported, is not large, but for this we may be only a report to depend on and give it for what it may be worth. What we have stated above is certain and beyond question. We trust soon to obtain particulars. We think there is a mistake in the name of the naval Commander. It seems to us that it ought to be WOOD, not COOK. It will be recollected that it was Commander WOOD who led the party that boarded and took a heavy Yankee gunboat and under the protection of the Yankee batteries at Newbern.

Plymouth is the County seat of Washington County, situated on the Roanoke River, some eight miles from where it empties into Albemarle Sound. In 1850 its population was 551. At the commencement of the war it was probably twelve or thirteen hundred. It must have been pretty strongly fortified, as is shown by the number of cannon captured.

This gallant exploit of General HAYS and his brave men is a glorious record to the glory record of our previous failures at Newbern and Washington. We do not like venturing criticisms upon military conduct, but we cannot help expressing our opinion that, had the late expedition against Newbern been under the command of Gen. HAYS, or had that talented and enterprising young leader been permitted to have his own way on that occasion, Newbern would have been ours. We do not hold this opinion without reason.

But let us not dwell upon past failures save as beacons to guard us against future ones. Let us look to the present and rejoice at the auspicious opening of the campaign in North Carolina. This well delivered blow will do much to raise the spirits of our own troops and depress those of the Yankees. It is the first instance in the war where we have been able to retake from the Yankees a position accessible to their gunboats. We trust that it will not be the last. HAYS, RAYSON, KIMPAH and others, have now shown that it can be done, and we may look for many brilliant repetitions.

If Mr. FURNES comes along with his army of fifteen thousand green Yankees and as many black negroes, he will find that the ball has opened without waiting for his presence, and that if he stays he will be compelled to tread a measure with those who will be kindly polite.

We would be glad even at this early moment to give just a little of all who bore a part in the capture of the Yankees at Plymouth, but are unable to do so for want of space. We take pleasure in giving names and particulars when we get them.

Amid the excitement of such news, it is painful to reflect that even the most glorious victory is clouded by the knowledge that there is a long list of killed and wounded yet to be made out. It is the price of liberty—a terrible price, but one that has always to be paid.

P.S.—Since writing the above we have received a despatch from our attentive friends of the Goldsboro' State Journal, which contains the names of our absent and those already stated, and adds that our reported loss is two hundred and fifty. See telegraphic column.

The Atlanta Intelligencer of the 19th, in a report prevalent there the day before, that information had been received at Dalton, Ga., that Gen. FORREST had been killed. We find no confirmation of this report, and must believe it to be untrue. Gen. FORREST is one of our ablest and best fighting generals, and his loss would be a very serious one.

Questions and Answers.
Why is a horse like an oyster? Because neither of them can climb a tree!!!

Why is the month of April, 1864, like a great conqueror? Because it ruins triumphant.

Why is a garden in town like a man who marries a shrew? Because it is apt to be *heaven* pecked.

Why was our ink spilled this morning? Because we threw the sand at the head of the transgressor who brought us the above. Sorry to say we missed him—We leave him to his own conscience.

The Yankee Blockading Fleet.
Ridley last night some Yankees, supposed one boat load, landed on "Knoxboro'" sound and burned the State Salt Works. It is believed they were piloted through the sound and by John Grell, who made his escape to the enemy some months since.—Daily Journal 22d inst.

Confederates.
MANFIELD, where the telegraph states that the battle was recently fought between the Confederate troops under Gen. E. KIRBY SMITH and the Yankees under BANKS, is a post village, capital of De Soto Parish, Louisiana, on the road from Shreveport to Alexandria, 32 miles South of the former.

THE LITTLE MISSOURI of which General STEPHENS, the Federal Commander in Arkansas is said to be besieged, waiting reinforcements, is a stream in the Western part of Arkansas which empties into the Washita, about 15 miles North of Camden, Arkansas.

It would seem that the Yankees at Plymouth were not altogether taken by surprise, if we may judge by the following taken from a Northern paper brought by the last flag of truce boat:

"Considerable excitement exists at Plymouth, N. C., regarding a rebel raid on the Roanoke river, said now to be ready for active operations against the United States gunboats."

For the Journal.

MESSRS. FULTON & PRICE.
The force of the enemy which landed at the State Salt Works on Monday last night, is variously estimated at from 100 to 150 men. They came in seven boats. They were not discovered till they were within 50 yards of the works. The alarm could not be given in time for the men to escape and consequently many were taken prisoners.

Forty-seven are missing. Out of that number but one is even suspected of having willingly gone. None of the salt pans were damaged; only one displaced, and that by the bursting of a shell thrown into the furnace. The sheds over the pans were partially consumed. The stables and work shops and tools, with two or three wagons, were burned. The great engine, which was used in the pumps, was very seriously damaged, and it will take some time to repair them and put them in operation again. I could pump water, I could run the works to day.

These are facts, which you can put in shape to suit yourselves. I have no wish to write a communication. If you think it worth while you can publish these statements as coming from me.

Very respectfully, yours, &c.,

D. G. WORTH,

Salt Commission.

For the Journal.

MESSRS. EDITORS.
I presume you have heard of Kingsville, South Carolina, and have seen travelers in "the last stages of mortal disease" from that town. One who has been so unfortunate as to have attempted (for success was impossible) to eat a meal at the tavern there, can ever forget the filth, the stench and the indifference of what was called the Hotel.

So much by way of preface: for the information of the traveling public, I am happy to inform them, that the Hotel at Kingsville is now admirably conducted. The meals served there are nearly as good as any in the country. The price is not high, and the service is of the best. I mention this as a matter of justice to our present proprietors, who I found attentive to their business and obliging.

NO DEAD HEAD.

CURE FOR HOG CHOLERA.—Col. E. A. Wyatt, of Dinwiddie county, Va., after losing sixty or forty of his hogs, changed their feed to raw turpentine, and he informs us that not another one died after this. All that were suffering from the disease at the time recovered, and are now as healthy as ever, whilst those were subsequently attacked by it.—Petersburg Express.

MEXICO AND THE CONFEDERACY.—The London Herald remarks that unless the Emperor Napoleon and Maximilian recognize the South, the establishment of the Mexican empire will be a fruitless expenditure of strength by France, and will end in humiliation to all concerned.

TELEGRAPHIC

Reports of the Press Association.

Entered according to the Act of Congress, in the year 1863, by J. S. THURMAN, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Confederate States for the Northern District of Georgia.

ELECTION IN THE SEVENTH DISTRICT.

BALTIMORE, April 21st, 1864.
To day an election for Congressman in the 7th district took place. It was held in Davidson, Leach's own county. Foster beats him 61 votes. Leach is the Holden candidate.

FROM RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., April 22nd, 1864.
The second occupation of Paducah by the Confederates proved a severe raid for plunder by two hundred men. They took away a number of horses and considerable plunder. Several guns, captured by Forrest at Fort Pillow, were spiked before falling into his hands.

A letter from Hon. James M. Mason to Gov. Smith states that the requisite amount for the status of Gen. Jackson has been raised by the English Association.

The outstanding amount of Treasury notes of five dollars and under is about seventy millions.

The Clerks of the first auditing bureau, are packing up their books and papers preparatory to their removal to Montgomery next week.

It is believed now that Tappanhook or Port Royal will be the base of Burnside's co-operating movement against Richmond.

FROM RICHMOND—THE CAPTURE AT PLYMOUTH.

RICHMOND, April 22d, 1864.
The Yankee gunboats have left the Bappanhook river, before leaving 300 men landed at Balwars wharf, and destroyed five hundred bushels corn and burnt the farm house.

The order for the removal of the Second Auditor's Bureau to Montgomery was countermanded this morning.

Brig. Gen. Russell Wessles, 2d in command of the post at Plymouth, was twice summoned to surrender, but refused to comply. When the Confederates charged and gained the inner works, the Yankees threw down their arms. The number captured is now reported at 2500, exclusive of negroes. Among the guns taken is a two hundred pounder.

FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

ORANGE C. H., April 22, 1864.

Observations from Clark's Mountain disclose no change in the Yankee camps. It is reported that the enemy began to day moving up their rear, preparatory to an advance. Nothing going on in our front indicating an immediate advance. The roads are dry and hard, and immediate beautiful.

FURTHER FROM THE UNITED STATES.

ORANGE C. H., April 22d, 1864.

The New York Herald of the 20th, it is reported, contains an account of the Shreveport affair, acknowledging a loss of two thousand, and the Yankee cavalry routed also. The full news was suppressed at New Orleans.

Gold is quoted at 174, and the market represented very feverish.

FROM MOBILE.

On Wednesday Wirt Adams reported 1600 Federals near Mechanicville, Mississippi. Loss not stated.

FROM THE UNITED STATES AND EUROPE.

DALTON, GA., April 22d, 1864.

Northern dates of the 19th inst. have been received. The Herald's army dispatch states that Gen. Kilpatrick has been assigned to the command of the cavalry in the army of the Cumberland, and will report to Sherman at once.

Gen. Lee, replying to Kilpatrick, indignantly denies that the orders issued on Dahlgren's person, were authenticated by him.

The Governor of Illinois is authorized to commission of negro regiments raised in that State.

The Steamer Alliance has been captured by the South Carolina.

Cotton eighty cents. Gold 169.

The Steamer Glasgow from Liverpool on the 2nd and Queenstown on the 4th has arrived. The London News says that measures have been taken by the Tory opposition for a well or an armed attack in Parliament on the Government. The Times says that the prospects of the Government have improved since Rasker's request, but there is rocks ahead.

Consols 92 1/2.

Serious apprehensions are felt concerning the health of the Pope; he is, however, not despaired of.

A serious revolt has occurred between the Hungarian and Austrian troops at Juttsa. A wholesale execution will take place.

We have nothing from the front.

GOV. VANCE AT FAYETTEVILLE.

FAYETTEVILLE, April 22d, 1864.

Gov. Vance spoke here to day to an immense audience. The whole square was crowded with ladies and gentlemen.

In his speech he showed that he had been in advance of G. V. Brown and A. H. Stephens in opposition to the bill to suspend the Habeas Corpus. He read a letter addressed to President Davis, protesting against the passage of the bill. He sent letters also to Senators and members of Congress. He said he did not take a strong position against the bill in the Wilkesboro' speech, because he was then there to ally the excitement of the people and prevent bloodshed. For this reason he did not take as strong grounds against the bill as he will before the Legislature in May.

He showed that he was for peace—he had written to the President urging that measures be taken to close the war by negotiation in December last.

He paid a handsome tribute to Vice President Stephens and showed that Holden is not with Gov. Brown. He read from the G. V. Brown speech, and said that in any of the states at present looking to separate State action would be unfortunate and injudicious, and would tend to unharmonious action, &c., &c. He said that the only remedy was with the people's Representatives.

He said he had invited Holden to meet him at the appointments made for him by the people. Holden had declined because a candidate for no office.

The speech was well received, and immense enthusiasm exhibited by the people during his delivery.

FROM THE RICHMOND EXAMINER.

White Slavery in the North.

An interesting Paper—"The Poor Whites in the North—How they Live—Fruitful of Destruction—The Laboring Classes in a State of Starvation."

The working men women at the North are may be said to be in a state of starvation. The condition in New York, gotten up under the auspices of the Working Women's Protective Union. The proceedings were interesting; an address, resolutions, &c., were adopted; speeches made, odes recited—but the most important thing that grew out of the movement was a thrilling picture of white slavery at the North. A number of articles were exhibited, wrought by the hands of the poor needle-women in New York, with the prices paid for the fabrication of each article, and the exhibit confirmed the fact—that we have always contended—that the poor whites at the North are far worse off than the South. That there is a system of white slavery in the North far more exacting and inexorable than negro slavery in the South. The heart-sicken at the picture of want and destitution revealed in this exhibit, and human nature revolts at that "humanity" which deluges the country with blood under the cry of "freedom" for the negro, while their own whites at home are being ground to the earth by a system of oppression and tyranny far worse than the bondage of the slave. Think of a poor, aged woman, working hard, day and night, and receiving for her whole week's compensation thirty-nine cents in a depreciated currency. And yet this is but one of a hundred. Read the report below. It is official, made by the authority of the Association, and is invaluable in showing the condition of the poor whites in the North, it is so full of interest that we are induced to give it in full. Let those in our midst, who think they are suffering from this war read this report and take comfort from the reflection that though suffering has been centred upon us, we are yet far better off in this respect than our enemies. We wish every one to read this report thoroughly, and he will then understand where slavery exists only in the South.

[From the New York News.]

A large number of articles of dress, made by working women, were exhibited to the audience.

The following list comprises a few of them:

A pair of drawers made of white cotton drilling, 1,800 stitches, sewed on the machine, and well made. Completely finished with buckles, button-holes, straps and strings.

The woman who made these drawers was a smart operator, and could finish four pairs per day, working from 7 A. M. until 9 in the evening, receiving four and one-sixth cents a pair, or sixteen and three-quarter cents for her day's labour—receiving, she says, long enough to make herself a cup of tea and eat a piece of bread.

Another article of dress, made by a woman, was exhibited, consisting of a pair of drawers, 1,800 stitches, sewed on the machine, and well made. Completely finished with buckles, button-holes, straps and strings.

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Another very large pair of cotton flannel drawers, 2,000 stitches, done by hand. Double seams, felled, with eyelets, button-holes, buttons, straps and strings. The working woman to furnish her own thread—a rule adopted by employers since the price of spot cotton has risen from four to eight and ten cents.

This woman, the mother of three children, was very poor, and came to the rooms of the Working Women's Protective Union, No. 4 New Chambers street, where she sewed down the work, saying she had been working on these drawers for seven months, and could not work any longer for the price paid. Said she: "I may as well starve without work, as to work and starve at the same time." An inquiry revealed the fact that the wealthy firm who employed her, paid *five and a half cents per piece* for these drawers, of which she could make two pairs per day, remarking:—"If I got to bid about daylight, and sleep two or three hours, I feel satisfied."

A haversack pocket, made by hand, containing—yards of six hundred stitches and three button-holes—two yards of sewing.

This article was made by a woman who supported her sick husband and four little children. Each pocket required one hour's faithful labour, and the compensation received was one and one-fourth cents, or twelve and a-half cents for ten hours' work. She furnished the thread.

A coarse flannel army shirt, large size, made by hand sewing. Collar, wristbands and gussets, put on by double rows of stitching all round. The seams were felled, three button-holes, buttons and straps requiring upward of two thousand stitches.